

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

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## 2020 CERTIFICATION

### Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Morgan Chapel Water Assn

Public Water System Name

530013

List PWS ID #'s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

#### CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement) Starkville Daily News	8-12-21
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
<input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): _____	

#### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

  
 Name: Keith A. McRae Title: President  
By Martha Landay DR Date: 8-12-21

#### SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

Email: [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

**CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021**

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
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2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Morgan Chapel Water Association  
PWS#: 530013  
August 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Morgan Chapel Water Association have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Keith McMinn at 662.251.6860. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Call for date and location.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

## TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

## Radioactive Contaminants

6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2019*	1 2	No Range	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
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## Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2019*	4.4	4.3 – 4.4	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0778	.0529 - .0778	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	.8	.7 - .8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.75	.748 - .75	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2019*	4.2	3.7 – 4.2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	2019*	300000	No Range	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

## Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2020	1.2	1 – 1.5	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

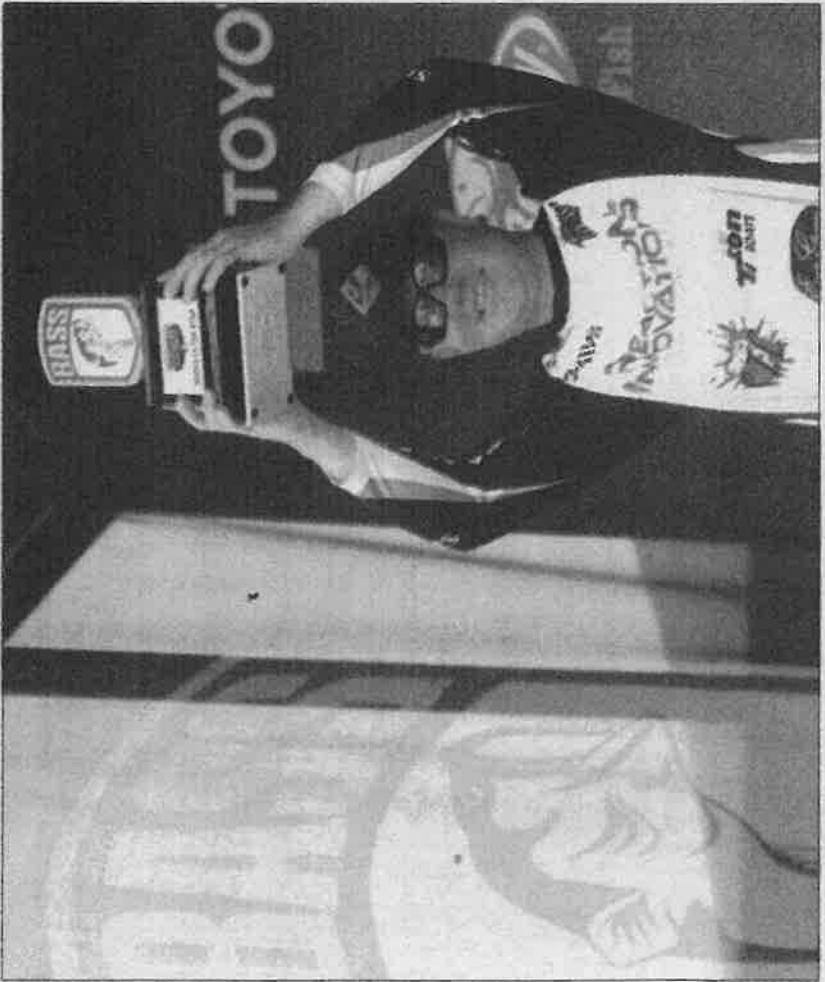
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Morgan Chapel Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

## OUTDOORS

Bassmaster Elite Series pro Josh Stracner of Vicksburg, Miss., has won the 2021 Elite Series Rookie of the Year title. (Photo by Seigo Saito, B.A.S.S., for Starkville Daily News)

## Stracner sees remarkable run to Bassmaster Rookie of Year

**For Starkville Daily News**

at the St. Lawrence, allowing Bryan New (35th) of Belmont, N.C., to regain the ROY title. — Before the lead, Stracner and Justin Hamner of North-

## QUARTERBACKS

From page 6

Rogers at quarterback and there was no question that the Bulldogs played better when he became starter in the latter part of the year than the beginning when Costello had the keys.

Rogers finished the season completing 69% of his passes for 1,976 yards, 11 touchdowns and seven interceptions over the course of nine games. The bulk of that came in the final six games when he became a starter. In the games that he started, Rogers averaged 278 yards a game and he threw 10 of his 11 touchdowns with just three interceptions.

After the Armed Forces Bowl, Rogers was looked upon as the unquestioned leader of the offense and the likely starter in 2021 despite the addition of four-star quarterback Sawyer Robertson. That was until Leach added graduate transfer Abraham from Southern Miss and he joined the fun.

Abraham had a solid spring and he had the better day than Rogers in the spring game. He was also adding three years of on-field production in the FBS to the room with over 7,000 yards passing and 41 touchdowns, but, according to sources, Abraham got a concussion during the summer working out with teammates and he hasn't been able to return to the practice field since. It's made for extra reps by Rogers as he pulls away a bit in the quarterback battle.

It's unfortunate for Abraham, but the hope from MSU is that he returns to full health and can step back in and work his way up the depth chart again. The Bulldogs need Abraham to add depth and experience to that room in case he joins the fun.

## VOLLS

From page 6

Midsouth Association of Independent School teams are allowed to play two or more

injuries come about.

While Abraham has been out recovering from a shoulder injury, former Jack Prep star Chance Loverich has been getting the bulk of the second team reps. Loverich threw for 619 yards last season with five touchdowns and two interceptions and he seems to grasp the offense well. There's also another transfer in the room in Jack Kristofek who came from Sam Houston.

There are three freshmen fighting it out for the starting job this season as well. Robertson is the player that MSU deemed the future of the position at his current trajectory. Robertson played in almost identical offense at Coronado in Texas and had a monster season on his high school team. Robertson finished his career top 15 time in Texas High School football with 8 completions, 135 touchdowns and 11,3 yards. His last season was incredible as he racked up 3,663 yards in 11 games with 21 touchdowns and five interceptions.

Robertson still looks like a freshman to point and the workload has not been heavy from Leach for his quarterback as it appears they will bring him along at a slower pace. The same can be said for classmate Daniel Green. The latter was in Starkville in the spring so he expects to be a little further ahead than Robertson in what he expects in the program and in the SW Walk on Jake Weir was added to the mix for Tupelo and is coming along as well.

The key for the Bulldogs this season is to keep Rogers healthy and get Abraham healthy. With those two at full strength, State should see an uptick in offensive production but Mississippi doesn't want to have to dig deep into the depth chart in 2021.

football with each team getting a possession inside the 20-yard line and each getting possession inside the 10. After that, a turnover will be set for the second string to get some time on the field.

"That way we get a lot of people playing."

about making the Classic. That was my NO. 1 goal for sure. That's all I had on my mind. "I knew just one bad day at either one of those last two tournaments would have cost me. I didn't have a good Champlain tournament. I finished 54th. That kind of aggravated me because I actually was catching enough fish to do well. That really got me fired up about getting after it at St. Lawrence and making that Classic happen. Rookie of the Year was just a bonus."

Stracner had to have a lot of unlikely things happen to make up his 55-point deficit and climb over four others. Then-leader KJ Queen of Catawba, N.C., and third-place Matt Robertson of Central City, Ky., were in the 90s after the first day it was.

## CONSERVATION CORNER

# American purple gallinule resides throughout South

The American purple gallinule belongs to the rail family of birds and is often referred to as the "swamp hen."

It is normally found among marshes and, when flying, they communicate using a hen-like cackling sound. It grows to between 11 and 13 inches with a wingspan near 21 inches and weighs up to 10 ounces.

The purple gallinule breeds and resides throughout the South. It prefers to live in freshwater marshes that have lily pads and pickerelweed as vegetation and though rarely seen north of the Mississippi-Tennessee border, some stragglers have been sighted as far north as Massachusetts.

A beautifully colored bird, the purple gallinule can be seen walking on top of floating vegetation or clambering through dense shrubs. A fairly large, duck-like bird, it's extremely long toes enable this bird to walk across lily pads with ease.

floating vegetation. The nests are constructed from leaves and tree stems, and are built in a thicket, sawgrass or on a tussock that floats on the water.

The female purple gallinule lays six to 10 eggs at a time. Both parents participate in the incubation of the eggs and feeding chicks. Incubation lasts approximately 18 days. Purple gallinules perform a "changing of the guard" ceremony while they are nesting. One partner will bring the incubating partner a leaf. The bird on the nest takes the leaf and adds it to the nest before turning over the incubating duties to the other parent.

The eggs of the purple gallinule are creamy white with small, irregular brown spots. Both parents feed the chicks for the first week and the chicks are able to feed themselves the second week. At 3 weeks of age, they are completely independent for food.



**JAMES L.  
CUMMINS**  
Wildlife Mississippi

With only four fish weighing 7-13, Hamner finished 45th, losing 14 points to Stracner's fall of five points. It left Stracner 11 points up.

"I had a decent tournament," Stracner said. "I didn't set the woods on fire or anything. Just getting inside that Top 20 after the second day, and those guys behind me just not having a good tournament, that's all it was."

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				No Range	ppb				
B. Radiant 226 Radium 228	N	2019*	1	4.4	4.3...4.4	ppb	ppb	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Berium	N	2019*	0.778	0.778	0.778	ppm	ppm	2	2 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium

14. Copper

18. Fluoride

17. Lead

21. Selenium

Sodium:

1. No Range

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